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[15]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VUEX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 5TH, 1914.

THE German Press could not possibly render better service to the military authorities in Great Britain in the recruitment of the new Service Battalions than it is doing by its daily fanatical vilification of the British people and its vain boasting about the KAISER "dictating the terms of peace with all due solemnity in the ancient halls of Westminster." A month ago the German newspapers apparently—unlike the German soldier at the front—were still of the KAISER'S opinion about "General FRENCH'S contemptible Little Army," which the KAISER commanded his troops to walk over! In giving a catalogue of the crimes which "HERI GREY," the "very personification of British cant and hypocrisy" had committed against humanity, the *Taegliche Rundschau* observes: "Allying himself with Russia's hordes and with all sorts of savage beings that Britain and France could muster between them, he gathered the sum of British ports, the vile beachcombers and nameless riff-raff of the slums and welded the whole into an army (so-called), the most shameful collection of human refuse that the world has ever seen, to be hurled against us." According to the *Koelnische Zeitung* the British soldiers are weaklings rather than ruffians. For the most part, it says, they are "half-trained recruits whose only knowledge of winter is obtained from their experience of London's murky fog curtain and the tepid, enervating atmosphere over its slime-covered streets," and it prophesies

that "they will collapse utterly under the cutting effect on the one hand of icy blasts and grim frost, and, on the other, under the pitiless pressure of the German armies, which in the end will crush them in its relentless embrace of steel." The wish is clearly father to the thought. It is this paper which has told its readers that there is "a grim surprise" in store for Britain—"a surprise which will help us to set foot in England, a surprise that shall be revealed to the British as a sort of Christmas gift," and it proudly adds that "the occasion will be the dictating of terms of peace by our Emperor with all due solemnity in the ancient halls of Westminster." Evidently the public in Germany were very ill-informed regarding events in Flanders if it was possible for the Editors of these widely-read papers to be writing such baldorash under any sense of honest conviction at a time when the very determined efforts of the German army to get to Calais were being successfully checked. We know that rapidity of action is accounted "the great German asset" for Sir EDWARD GOSCHEN on the eve of the rupture with England was so informed by Herr von JACOW. But "the great German asset" has been a dismal failure, and the *Koelnische Zeitung* may safely conclude that the British will not get a surprise gift of peace dictated by the KAISER, this Christmas. Much more probable is it that when the time comes for peace to be dictated, the terms will be dictated to the KAISER by the Powers with whom he is now at war. We are not so hopeful as to believe that it will be done this Christmas, but if the exhaustion of Germany's forces and her economic resources continue at their present rate, it is not improbable that "the gift of peace" will be delivered before Christmas next year, thought Lord KITCHENER, in a telegram we print to-day, is reported to have expressed the view that the war will not end in less than three years. That, indeed, may well be the case. We are constantly being told on the one hand that the war will only end so far as Britain is concerned when Germany is thoroughly defeated, while on the other hand we are told that there is an equally firm determination in Germany to fight to the bitter end, "to the last German if need be." *Nous verrons*. But, after the many disappointments Germany has suffered one would imagine that the responsible German newspapers would hesitate to indulge in prophecies of so precise a character as those to which we have referred. Many delusions have been shattered, but many are still cherished. Herr PRUEGER, the Reporter of the German Naval Budget, we observe, has just stated that the German Fleet will reserve for the British the fate of the Spanish Armada, and that Germany will conquer by sea as on land. This is what the late *HOMER LEE* would call "the valour of ignorance." There is nothing in the situation to warrant such hopes on Germany's part. Germany's vaunting ambition has already overleaped itself, and great will be the fall! We shall doubtless see less and less of this boasting in the German Press as time goes on, for little by little the truth must be dawning on the brigadiers that Britain's talk about the destruction of German militarism is not so "painfully ridiculous" as it seemed to them in the early days of the war, and that the German mission "to thrust Britain aside from our path wherever we may encounter her hateful presence," as the *Vossische Zeitung* has defined it, is doomed to ignominious failure.

It is announced that Mr. Ludwig Victor Langstein, late of Hongkong, has by deed poll in England changed his name to Leonard Victor Lang. The death has occurred at Home of Mr. Grigor Taylor, for many years Superintendent of the Straits branch of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. A Garden Fete, organised by the Students' Union, is announced to take place in the grounds of the University on January 30th in aid of the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund. With reference to the subject of our leading article in yesterday's issue on the protection of China's monuments and historical relics, Mr. Tse Tsan-tai of Hongkong writes reminding us that he advocated an International Society for the Suppression of Vandalism as far back as August, 1904, when he sent an "Open Letter" to the London *Times* and other leading newspapers throughout the world in the hope that some interest would be created in such a movement. He subsequently sent a similar appeal to the Chinese newspapers in Hongkong and China. Moreover, he wrote and telegraphed to President Yuan Shih-kai in the first year of the Republic strongly advising him to protect China's historical relics and paintings, etc., and to issue a notification prohibiting the sale and export of the same.

Nineteen subscription Grifflins arrived from the North yesterday, for the forthcoming race meeting. An announcement is made in our advertisement columns that they will be drawn for to-day.

A statement was published in Peking early in November to the effect that cases of plague had occurred in the neighbourhood of Harbin. The Chinese Eastern Railway Authorities in Peking cabled to ascertain if there was any truth in the report, and were advised by their Harbin Agent that the statement was incorrect, as there have been no cases of plague this year in the vicinity mentioned.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST, NO. 10.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellin	500.00
Mrs. Shellin	250.00
Messrs. Leigh & Orange	500.00
Hongkong Football Club	254.70
Proceeds of Boy Scouts' Concert	125.00
Staff of Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	100.00
2nd Lieut. H. G. Bird, H.K.V.R.	50.00
Mr. James Dickie	100.00
Mr. John Macintyre	100.00
Mr. D. Marland	30.00
Mr. E. D. Harvey's Fund:	
Collected by Mr. C. A. Mutton, Amoy	60.00
Collected by Mr. S. H. Aitken	52.00
Collected by Mr. C. A. Perry	36.00
Collected by Mr. J. J. McKay, Kowloon	10.40
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey	70.00
Collected by The Victoria Dispensary	54.50
Mr. Herbert Goffe	50.00
Captain S. C. H. Wilde	10.00
Mr. G. Wilson	5.00
A. & F. M.	30.00
J. M. G.	3.00
Collection box in Phoenix Club to 30th November, 1914	5.30
Anonymous	5.00
Junior Officers and Engineers, R.N.	50.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:	
Collected by Mr. J. H. Mead	30.00
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey	27.50
Staff of Green Island Cement Factory	73.00
Mr. G. W. Wright	5.00
Mr. W. R. Harvey, Shanghai	18.80
Messrs. Sincere Co.	300.00
Mr. Ma Ying Piu	100.00
Mr. Ma Ying Chan	50.00
Mr. Au Pui	50.00
Mr. Tam Pak Siu	50.00
Messrs. Nam Hing Yuen	10.00
Messrs. Nam Fok Shing	10.00
Messrs. Kwong On Coy	10.00
Messrs. Kwong Fat Ho	5.00
Mr. Leung Ping Sun	5.00
Mr. Leung Kwei Kai	1.00
Mr. Wong Kwong Tin	5.00
Staff of Messrs. Denays & Bowley	24.00
Police, 2nd Sub.	436.00
Chinese members of the Police	136.25
Less Discount on subsidiary coin	\$3,912.45
	169.17
	\$3,743.28
Already acknowledged Lists 1/3	168,168.80
	\$171,922.08
Monthly Subscriptions	5,685.50
Already acknowledged Lists 1/3	10,129.28
	\$188,635.84

N. J. STABB,

Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

"THE BLUE BIRD'S" CONTRIBUTION.

As a result of their recent successful production of "The Blue Bird," the A.D.C. are able to hand over to the Prince of Wales' Fund the substantial sum of \$2,000. Considering the costly nature of the production, this must be considered an excellent achievement, but it is fully recognised that this was chiefly due to the generous manner in which so many lent their services for the good of the cause.

Of the many who gave such material assistance, the Press must be singled out first, as they one and all advertised free of charge. Messrs. Moutrie & Co. placed their entire booking facilities at the A.D.C.'s disposal and lent pianos.

Messrs. The Paris Toilet Club likewise kindly lent wigs, etc. Special thanks are due to Messrs. Norouha & Co., for undertaking all printing at cost price, and to the Electric Light Co., for generously supplying fittings and labour at very low cost. Further mention must also be made of the invaluable assistance rendered by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., who worked at reduced rates and partly for cost.

Thanks are also due to Messrs. Weimann & Co., for supplying refreshments free of charge and thereby swelling the proceeds.

A SAMPAN'S VALUABLE CARGO.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday a boatwoman named Tam Tsz was charged with being in possession of 96 tacks of loose opium, and, further, with possession of 50 tacks of prepared opium. Chinese Revenue Officer No. 2 searched the defendant's boat in the Harbour and discovered the opium on board. On the first charge the woman was fined \$620, or three months, and on the second \$4,000, or nine months' imprisonment.

TELEGRAM.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

OBITUARY.

EARL OF ERNE.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. the Earl of Erne, P.C.

[The late nobleman was H.M.'s Lieutenant for County Fermanagh since 1885. Before his succession to the peerage, he was a member of the House of Commons, and at different periods was Lord of the Treasury and Conservative Whip. His heir is Viscount Crichton, who is reported to be a prisoner in Germany.]

THE HONGKONG CONTINGENT.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE MEN HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the official list of the officers and men who form the Hongkong contingent, now homeward bound, which has been supplied to us by the Headquarters Office, South China Command:—
Captain L. G. Bird, H.K.V.R.
Lieut. E. Hall.
2nd Lieut. C. Beckett.
2nd Lieut. A. F. Mills.
2nd Lieut. A. Langston.
2nd Lieut. A. D. Opendave.
2nd Lieut. J. S. Chalmers.
A. F. Briggs, G. C. Jorge, E. W. Evers, H. E. Victor, C. A. J. Wilkie, R. Heigers, A. N. Jeseland, B. Forster, R. Lapsley, G. W. Rogers, A. Hall, G. D. Procter, F. H. Coleman, F. Lohel, R. Bateman, E. I. Brading, W. Wilson, D. Henkings, W. G. Goulding, M. Griffin, G. Hornitzky, H. J. May, R. J. Mooney, F. Soares, A. H. Hyndman, G. E. Gunpocher, R. Kennett, A. P. Wilson, R. Goudy, P. Sherratt, F. V. Dean, A. Pattison, A. P. Storrie, I. O. Collins, C. R. Millins, A. McLean, R. H. McNair, and H. G. Foster.

The contingent is composed of seven officers with temporary commissions, and 38 recruits, and the orders state that they are engaged for the New Service Battalions. Arrangements have been made for each recruit to be fully clothed and equipped before landing, and as much instruction as possible will be given to the recruits on the voyage, both to officers and men. Upon landing the contingent will be handed over to the disembarking authorities together with their arms.

It may be added that a number of other Hongkong residents had previously gone home to volunteer for service.

LOCAL SPORT.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOVEMBER COMPETITION AT FANLING.

Handicap of 10 or under:—
T. W. Hill 82—1 81
B. Johnson 87—6 81
J. Hooper 93—10 83
M. A. Murray 88—5 84
Rev. Tichborne 89—5 84
N. L. Smith 93—7 88
R. F. Hall 96—9 87

Handicap of 11 or over:—
F. H. Kales 97—18 79
A. B. Purvis 92—12 80
G. K. Chatham 102—18 84
F. Bevington 97—12 85
H. I. Jones 101—14 87
Lieut. P. V. Kilgour 100—13 87
Lt.-Com. R. W. Wilkinson 108—12 96

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this Association will be held on Monday next, 7th December, at the Royal Artillery Barracks, at 5.30 p.m. All intending candidates for post of official referee should forward their names to the Hon. Sec. (Mr. F. W. Eager, R.N.O. Depot) at once. An examination will probably be held shortly.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

The R.G.A. will play the Hongkong F.C. on the Military ground this afternoon, at 4 p.m. Referee: Mr. F. W. Wright.

CRICKET.

The following will represent K.C.C. v. Police C.C. on a levelled ground at 2.15 to-day.—W. L. Wasser, Lieut. Moberly, Lieut. Munn, J. H. Mead, F. J. de Rome, J. P. Robinson, W. T. Elson, K. McLennan, A. R. F. Raven, B. D. Evans, and E. J. Edwards.

HOLT'S AND BANGKOK.

The *Bangkok Times* says:—The statement is now authorized that Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., Liverpool, have completed mutually satisfactory arrangements with the Straits Steamship Co., Ltd., under which the former associate themselves with the latter. An important building programme is to be carried out with the object of putting an adequate number of first-class modern steamers in the Bangkok and British North Borneo trades. In the meantime the Company's services will be carried on as efficiently as possible with such steamers as are available. And thus Holt's come back to Bangkok, backed by all the experience of the Straits Steamship Company. Messrs. Holt & Co. were the Singapore agents in the old days, as they still are of the Ocean Steamship Company. The question of the new agents in Bangkok is apparently not finally settled, but practically it is known that the Borneo Co., Ltd., will be the agents of the new line.

PREPARED OPIUM IN SAFES.

IMPORTANT CASE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Ramon Ramos (a Spaniard), proprietor of the Victoria Theatre, was charged with being in possession of 3,110 tacks of prepared opium, and with importing the same into the Colony.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) prosecuted and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) defended.

Mr. Potter said that before the case opened he would like to mention a little matter. There was an application for bail on Saturday, and it was stated in the papers that he (Counsel) said that the Spanish Procurator was in some way concerned in the Victoria Theatre. He did not mention the Spanish Procurator or the Procurator, and it must have been a mistake. The Crown Solicitor explained the facts as adduced subsequently by witnesses, and said the value of the opium was \$31,100, and the weight 3,110 tacks. He did not think that he had had to deal previously with such a very large consignment as was concerned in this case.

Revenue Officer J. C. Wilden stated that on the 27th November he was on the wharf where the *Sui Tai* was alongside.

Witness saw the defendant on the wharf. He had the blue paper produced in his hand. Defendant went on board the *Sui Tai*, and after a few minutes witness followed him, and saw defendant directing the removal of some cargo into a lighter which was by the open port. Witness asked the defendant what part of the cargo belonged to him, and he replied "Ten cases of furniture, and two iron safes." He pointed out each article. Witness told him he was going to examine them, and asked for the blue paper which Ramos was previously holding. He then called a boatman, and told him to give witness the required paper, and this was done. The Inspector had the furniture and the safes removed to the wharf. In the presence of the defendant witness broke off the side of one of the safes, and observed that it contained tins. He had the whole of the furniture and safes removed to the Imports and Exports office, and in the presence of defendant examined the ten cases of furniture and the other safe. The sides were torn off both safes, which were found to contain 322 tins of prepared opium. The sides of the safes were packed up with dirt to keep the tins in place. Witness arrested the defendant and took him to the Central Police Station. The opium was sent to the Government Monopoly Analyst, whose certificate he now produced. Witness added that the *Sui Tai* had come from Macao.

In reply to Mr. Potter, witness said the cases were packed up. They were marked "S. M., Manila." The blue paper was a shipping order for 12 cases of furniture by the *Yuenyang* for Manila, and was signed by a clerk in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Some of the cases were about to be lowered into a cargo boat at the time he asked for the blue paper, and it was from this boatman that the paper was received. Defendant told witness that the cargo was to be sent to Manila, and he asked to be allowed after his arrest to send a telegram to Macao. This he was permitted to do. The telegram was addressed to a person named Martinez, and said "Come to-morrow morning." After defendant was taken to the Police Station he made a statement, which was produced. The answer to the first charge was: "On the 25th November I received a letter from Macao asking me to take delivery of 12 cases of furniture for Manila." In answer to the second charge, defendant said, "I know nothing about the opium."

The cargo boatman mentioned in the evidence of the previous witness stated that he gave the blue paper produced to the defendant, who had told him to fetch it from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s offices. The paper was ultimately handed to Revenue Officer Wilden.

In cross-examination by Mr. Potter, the boatman said he was instructed by the defendant to take the 12 cases concerned in the case to the *Yuenyang*. As a matter of fact, witness got two shipping orders from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., one being the order for the 12 cases and the other in respect of boxes of films which were actually taken on board the *Yuenyang* for Manila.

Mr. Potter said the Crown would admit that a thorough bill of lading could not be obtained from Macao to Manila. Counsel went on to submit that there was no case to answer. His submission was that there was not a shadow of evidence on which his Worship could find that the defendant had any knowledge of the existence of this opium at all until Revenue Officer Wilden opened the safes.

His Worship—You say it is incumbent on the Crown to prove *mens rea*.

Mr. Potter—Yes, and it has been so decided. We have a very clear decision of Mr. Wood that *mens rea* has to be proved, and I think your Worship is bound by it, because otherwise a most extraordinary position would be created. If we had been sent before Mr. Wood we would be discharged, while when we come before you we might be sent to gaol for twelve months. I may say that when I took this point before Mr. Wood the Crown did not combat it, and I do not think they could. The case was that of *Re v. Talati and Vasunia*.

His Worship said Mr. Wood's decision was not binding on him.

Mr. Potter—You will be laying down a new rule if you say that *mens rea* is not required to be proved.

The Crown Solicitor said his position was that the case mentioned by Mr. Potter was not on all fours with the present case. *Mens rea* was necessary in some cases, but not in others. He made a clear distinction between this case and the last. In this case personal possession was proved, but in Talati's case it was not. Mr. Wood was not satisfied that the defendants knew the opium was in the godown where it was seized. Mr. Potter differed, and said the argument was that it was admittedly in defendants' godown, but that defendants had no guilty knowledge of it, and Mr. Wood found that the defendants had no guilty knowledge.

His Worship emphasised the importance of this point, and suggested that a date be fixed that it be argued fully. Of course if he gave a decision adverse to the Crown the latter could appeal.

Mr. Potter said he had not thought that his Worship would have called upon him to argue the matter, but he was quite prepared to fall in with his Worship's suggestion.

The Crown Solicitor said that he had never admitted that the prosecution had to prove *mens rea* where it was proved to be in the defendant's possession. In fact he argued very strenuously that it did not matter whether it was proved or not.

Tuesday afternoon was fixed provisionally for the hearing of argument on the question of *mens rea*.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Friday, December 4th.

BEFORE THE JUSTICE, MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ.

JUDGMENTS.
The King Yick firm v. Wong Yuk Sam. The claim was for \$620, being balance due for work done and material supplied under a contract. Defendant claimed to set off an amount of \$570 for advances and payments given by him to the plaintiffs.

His Lordship found that the defendant was entitled to a set off of \$570, and gave judgment for the plaintiff up to the time of payment; after that date for the defendant with costs in each case.

Mr. C. F. Mason was for plaintiff and Mr. Agassiz defended.

It was that it was admittedly in defendant's possession. This was an original action taken up under section 627 of the Code, for the determination of certain questions arising in the administration of the estate of Yung Hin Pong, deceased. The principal question was whether upon the true construction of the words in the will, "and in addition to the above he set apart the sum of \$10,000, to be deposited in the name and as the share of one Cheng Hin."

His Lordship held that the \$10,000 was a clear and absolute gift, that Cheng Hin takes that amount as beneficiary, and the suggestion as to a subsequent adoption became ineffective. The costs of the action would come out of the estate.

CHARGE AGAINST TWO AMERICANS.

ALLEGED TO HAVE DEFRAUDED A FELLOW COUNTRYMAN.

At the Magistracy yesterday two Americans named J. H. Mixer and Charles Bartly, who arrived in the Colony by the *Monopolia* about a week ago, were charged before Mr. J. L. Wood that they did fraudulently and deceitfully conspire amongst themselves by false pretences and obtain from another American named Paul Michael Marsh, of the Astor House Hotel, \$115 in money and jewellery, to the value of \$130.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing prosecuted, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ defended. It would appear that the defendants are on their way to Rangoon to secure work in the office. While in the Astor House Hotel they came into contact with the complainant, who was formerly the runner for the Grand Hotel. One of the defendants possessed a finger-ring which was supposed to be a diamond ring, and it is alleged that the complainant parted with a gold tie-pin, a gold finger-ring, and a sum of money for the ring. Subsequently the complainant took out a summons against the defendants, and the present charge is a result of the trial.

The case was remanded until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

ALLIES CONTINUE TO MAKE PROGRESS.

LONDON, December 3rd.
5.10 p.m.

To-day's Paris communiqué says:—

There has been a somewhat lively cannonade at Nieuport and south of Ypres. The floods extend south of Dixmude.

There has been a violent bombardment at Aix-Noulette, to the west of Lens.

Calm prevails from the Somme to the Aisne and also in Champagne.

German attacks in Argonne have been repulsed. We progressed slightly.

The German artillery in Woëvre has been somewhat active, with insignificant results.

There is nothing important to report elsewhere.

LONDON, December 4th.
1.25 a.m.

The evening announcement states:—

The only interesting news relates to yesterday's happenings on the Right Wing. We occupied on the right bank of the Moselle, Lomenil and Dexon.

Our troops in the Vosges carried Faux (the summit of which the Germans used for observation purposes), south of the village of Bonhomme, commanding the frontier ridge.

We occupied, in Alsace, the station of Burnhaupt and we are establishing ourselves along the line from Anspach to Burnhaupt.

KING GEORGE IN THE FIRING LINE.

LONDON, December 3rd.
6.40 p.m.

It is understood in the north of France that His Majesty the King has been with the men in the firing line.

THE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

LARGE GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, December 4th.

An official statement issued at Petrograd states that fighting continues in the region of Lovicz. Large German forces, principally from Germany and the western front, took the offensive on Wednesday in the region Liutomersk-Szerzow, respectively west and south of Lodz.

The Russians beyond the Carpathians captured Bartfeld.

THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

LORD KITCHENER'S VIEWS.

LONDON, December 4th.

According to an interview with Lord Kitchener by the American writer Irwin Cobb, published in New York, Lord Kitchener said the war would last not less than three years and would end only when Germany was thoroughly defeated, as she certainly would be.

Lord Kitchener asked how the Germans regarded the British soldiers, and Mr. Cobb replied that they say that the English are the hardest fighters they had met, particularly the Scots.

Lord Kitchener said that the German campaign in the West was a failure. When an army of invasion ceased to invade, hides itself in trenches, and fights at long range, it is only wasting itself.

Dropping bombs on cities, Lord Kitchener said, was not warfare, but spectacular by-play. Paris might be captured, England might be invaded, but still the war would go on till Germany was defeated.

BRITISH ARMY PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, December 4th.

Major-General Serman Landon has been gazetted a Division Commander in succession to General Lomax.

Viscount Crichton, who is a prisoner in Germany, has been gazetted a brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Horse Guards.

AVIATOR'S AUDACIOUS FEAT.

BOMBS DROPPED INTO KRUPPS' CANNON HALL AT ESSEN.

LONDON, December 3rd.
3.25 p.m.

Great excitement has been caused in Berlin by the report that an airman has dropped bombs into the cannon hall at Krupp's factory at Essen. The extent of the damage is unknown. The aviator escaped unhurt.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRALASIAN CONTINGENTS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, December 3rd.
3.25 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau says that the Australian and New Zealand contingents have disembarked in Egypt to assist in the defence of that country, and to complete their training. When their training is completed, they will go direct to the front to join the other British troops.

FAMOUS AVIATOR'S DEATH.

LONDON, December 3rd.
6.40 p.m.

The death took place on the battlefield of the famous aviator M. Pourpre.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TO MEET IN PARIS.

LONDON, December 3rd.
7.20 p.m.

A message from Paris reports that the Chamber of Deputies will meet in Paris on the 22nd inst. The Ministers arrive next week.

WAR NEWS.

The following telegrams are extracted from Indian papers:—

FRESH VIEWS OF THE BRITISH.

The editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt* who is fighting in Flanders writes that the Germans have completely changed their views regarding British fighting qualities. The British infantry at Ypres, he says, can only be described as the best of troops, and British artillery equal to the French and German. He adds that heavy naval guns in the trenches are causing havoc.

A GHASTLY SPECTACLE.

Calcutta, November 8th.—A special cablegram to the *Statesman* says: The *Daily Chronicle* correspondent describes the fighting near Ypres. Deep pits concealed with branches and turf were dug twenty-five yards in front of the British trenches. The Germans, attacking fell into the pits in heaps. They struggled, cried and fought each other, many being transfixed by their comrades' bayonets. A stray shell exploding in one of the pits blew the huddled humanity into fragments. The scene was one of appalling horror. Our troops firing steadily slew hundreds more. The fight on the first day for the trenches lasted nearly twenty-four hours. We retreated five miles. Then on the third day a general advance swept the Germans irresistibly away and we pursued them for fifteen miles. In this advance the London Scottish particularly distinguished themselves.

A TERRITORIAL EXAMPLE.

November 4th.—The Press Bureau states that the maintenance of our line unbroken has greatly discouraged the Germans. The enemy made strong efforts at Massines and by dint of his masses penetrated our line at one point, but excellent bayonet counter-attacks drove them back. The attack on the left was so pronounced that the British line was substantially reinforced by French reserves who also supported the following telegram to the London Scottish for their brilliant charge at Massines: "I wish you and your splendid regiment to accept my warmest congratulations and thanks for Saturday's fine work. You have given a glorious lead and example to all Territorial corps." The power of the British howitzers is evidenced by the destruction of two German eight-inchers. The despatch concluded: "The position of the Allies has been strengthened by reinforcements sent to meet the attacks now threatened."

November 4th.—The following Colonels have been promoted to be Major-Generals for distinguished conduct in the field, I. H. F. Wilson, Sir David Henderson, J. Haldane, H. S. Horne, Wing, W. De Gough, Bullin and Hunter Weston.

The casualty list includes a large number of men of the Cheshire regiment missing.

TERRITORIALS FOR INDIA.

Delhi, November 8th.—Twelve battalions of British infantry, and eleven batteries of field artillery are expected to arrive at Bombay and Karachi from England.

BRITISH TROOPS' WORK.

Allahabad, Nov. 15th.—The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables: The British have again borne the full weight of the German attack, which has been directed with masked gun fire upon our position. The attempts of the enemy to break our lines, apparently urged and directed by Imperial messages, have recoiled every time, and in the last week alone it is estimated the Germans have lost fifty thousand. In the recent fighting with the British they have lost two hundred thousand. More desperate assaults than those delivered at Ypres, and the neighbouring places have never taken place, and the extraordinary defence of the British, and the magnificence of their counter-attacks is the one theme at the present moment at the front, where Belgians and French alike are astonished by the quality of our men, British and Indian. We had a huge share of the hard work, and in recognition thereof, another large bestowal of Legion of Honour Crosses and Médailles Militaires are about to be made.

CONFIDENCE IN JOFFRE.

The *Tenace* correspondent in France is impressed by the resolute calmness of the French troops, and the entire confidence of ultimate victory animating the people of the towns and villages. The steadfast serenity and tenacity of General Joffre is envied by all his countrymen and the determination with which the French Army is holding the greater portion of a long unbroken line arouses the admiration of the entire world. General Joffre is more than holding his ground. He is steadily perfecting preparations and is gradually exhausting the enemy.

GERMANS' AWFUL LOSSES.

Calcutta, November 8th.—Mr. Hilaire Belloc estimates the total German losses in the present war at 1,750,000.

KAISER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Calcutta, November 8th.—The *Times* correspondent reports the narrow escape of the Kaiser last Sunday. A British airman dropped six bombs on the apartments the Kaiser had quitted twenty minutes earlier, killing two A.D.C.s.

A STRATAGEM FOILED.

Delhi, November 10th.—The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State:—

The following extract from the report of an officer attached to the Indian staff illustrates the devices employed by the enemy in trench warfare: "The audacity of the enemy cannot be better illustrated than by a well-authenticated statement of what took place last night in a trench held by a Gurkha regiment. A figure silhouetted in the moonlight and wearing complete Gurkha uniform approached the end of the trench and delivered the message, 'The Gurkhas are to move further up the trench, another Gurkha contingent is advancing in support.' Puzzled by this announcement the officer in charge replied, 'Who are you? Where do you come from?' To which the only answer was, 'You are to move up to make room for other Gurkhas.' The English was good but something or many small things excited the officer's suspicions. Answer quickly, he said, 'If you are a Gurkha by what boat did you cross?' This question was under the circumstances no easy one to answer and the German (for such he was) turned at once and fled. But he had not gone three yards before he fell riddled by bullets. If the officer had been deceived the trench would have been swamped with Germans almost before the Gurkhas had made room for them."

TERRITORIALS AT DELHI.

Delhi, November 13th.—The 8th Wiltshire Battalion of Infantry, commanded by Lord Radnor, arrived here this afternoon at Kingsway. Two batteries of artillery which have also just arrived from England, came at the same time. The new regiment was warmly welcomed, and was played in by the Band of the 9th Gurkhas. Lord Suffolk, who was formerly an A.D.C. in Lord Curzon's staff, has arrived as an officer.

THE LONDON OF TO-DAY.

"THE LAST LOAD HOME."

It is announced to-day, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of October 28th, that all over London, the "last bus" will not run so late as heretofore. No Londoner will be surprised at the intimation. How far away now seems the West-end we used to know, sparkling with lights, and vibrant with laughter and music! Now, by half-past ten, the dark streets are silent and almost deserted. At eleven a momentary stir is created by the emptying of a playhouse or a music-hall, and a few dark shapes flit by and disappear. But the final impression is that a midnight in Leicester-square nowadays is really not very much more gay than a midnight in Wimbledon Common or Chancery Lane. Ring; and that a philosopher in search of the very soul of solitude may find it easily in Piccadilly at about a quarter past twelve a.m.

A city in which the wandering reveller can no longer kindle his drooping spirits with "the foaming grape of Eastern France" after ten o'clock at night is obviously of no use whatsoever as a metropolis of pleasure; and even the most obstinately frivolous person would find his spirits dashed by the spectacle of that "box of tin kettles, the 'last bus' heaving off on its journey at eleven o'clock. But whether have they all disappeared, those gallant night-birds who less than two months ago, so frolicked in the glare of streets and amid the pink-shaded lamps of restaurants? Many of them have gone to the war. Most of them may be said to have gone to bed. There are signs that suburban London is now going to bed much earlier than usual. Lights are apt to darken on drawing-room window-blinds at about ten, and half an hour later, those of the upper chambers will also have "gone out." In short, London is displaying that "terror of Zeppelins" in which the German Press is now so exulting by going comfortably to bed at an unprecedentedly early hour.

After all, however, the delightful feature of the new London is its cheerfulness. To walk along any of our great thoroughfares of a morning or afternoon is as wonderful an experience as groping along them at night. There are such crowds. The thousands of our French and Belgian visitors and guests, added to our own millions, have given the West-end a June rather than an October aspect, so far as any ray of the sun and there are many such—the general impression the crowd gives is of a cheerful energy and the mind made up. In short, whether we regard it by night or by day, this old London of ours seems only to have become more admirable and more lovable than ever at the call of the war.

THE RUSSIANS SEND PRISONERS TO SIBERIA.

The Harbin correspondent of the *N.Y. Daily News*, writing on the 6th ult., says:—

The first lots of German and Austrian prisoners have passed through Harbin en route for the Ussuri district. I understand some 25,000 in all, including many officers, have been assigned to Nikolai, Ussuriisk, Habarovsk and the smaller towns in that neighbourhood. The general public are strictly prohibited from the station when the prisoner-trains arrive, but the prisoners of war are allowed to wander about in groups under an escort, whilst the officers can practically do what they like except that they are not permitted to go out from the station.

I was impressed at the very humane treatment of the Russians towards all the prisoners, and in conversations with the latter, they confirm the fact that even Russian soldiers have very big hearts.

One and all agreed that they are very well treated, but complain of having no money to buy necessities. Not one of them has a blanket or pillow, and even those who possess the necessary cash cannot obtain what they want. They receive seventy-five kopecks a day for food, whilst staff officers get double, and when they arrive at their destination besides this food allowance they will receive from the Russian Government Rs. 30 per month upwards according to their rank, so that they should be able to live quite well in the Ussuri district, where nothing is very dear. Government officials and others with only small means will only be too pleased to give them board and lodging for a very moderate sum. Their lot will not be a hard one, even if they are thousands of miles away from home.

NO IMPORTED SUGAR FOR ENGLAND.

ANOTHER BLOW AT GERMAN TRADE.

HOW THE ENEMY WILL BE AFFECTED.

The following important statement regarding the prohibition of sugar was issued at the end of October from the Press Bureau:—

At the present time there are but few exports of great value which can be sent out in exchange for the goods Germany receives from neutral countries. Of these sugar is the chief.

Already the exchanges are rising rapidly against Germany and Austria, and if the export of sugar could be prevented or rendered unprofitable a further serious blow would be struck at their trade.

The import into this country of Alien goods is, of course, already prohibited. German and Austrian sugar may not be imported here under its true colours; but if it be re-exported to a neutral country and then re-exported from the neutral country to Great Britain, it passes as innocent, and the British purchasers unconsciously give vital assistance to German trade. Already advances have been received that bids for German sugar are being greedily sought in neutral countries.

Even if this enemy sugar did not come back to this country—though there is good reason to believe that this traffic has in fact begun—it would set free a corresponding amount of sugar in the neutral country which might be shipped to the United Kingdom. In the first case we should be buying enemy sugar itself; in the second we should be buying enemy sugar at one remove.

The only ultimate big market for this sugar is the United Kingdom, and nothing less than the total prohibition of the import of sugar into this country will hinder the German and Austrian export.

In ordinary circumstances such a prohibition would be inconceivable, but the large purchases which the Sugar Commission have made assure ample supplies for British consumption for many months to come.

The United Kingdom is secure from danger of a shortage of sugar.

The price at which it has been bought permits the retail sale without loss at a rate below that now current. It is now generally sold at not more than 3½d. per lb. for granulated sugar, and a reduction in this price may be expected.

In these circumstances the Government have decided to prohibit, for the time being, the import of sugar, with the object of defeating the German and Austrian effort to turn their stocks into money.

A fortnight ago the Home Office announced that it had purchased about 900,000 tons of sugar at an average price of £20 a ton—£18,000,000.

GERMANY AND CANADA.

MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE RIGHT OF INVADION.

Dealing with Count Bernstorff's suggestion that Germany had the right to invade Canada, the *New York World*, in a leading article, says:—

"It is technically true that there is nothing in the Monroe Doctrine to prevent this if Germany did not attempt to hold the territory, but while the British Fleet is afloat Germany has no more chance of invading Canada than of invading the moon."

"The German attitude towards the Monroe Doctrine has always left a great deal to be desired from an American standpoint. Their writers have habitually treated the Doctrine as a piece of contemptible Yankee impudence, and this is rather a dubious occasion for a German diplomat to raise hypothetical suggestions as to the extent of the application of the Doctrine in a hypothetical campaign against Canada."

"Should German troops ever invade Canada the application of the Monroe Doctrine to such a special case will be defined in Washington, not in Berlin."

It is stated that the Canton Government has granted lottery rights to a syndicate for \$4,000,000 per annum. A strong protest has been cabled to the Central Government by Canton reentry against the re-establishment of gambling monopolies. The Canton Government declares the object to be the charitable one of raising funds for conservancy works on the West River.

INTIMATIONS

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Samples Free by Post

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NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

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Telegraphic Address: "Press."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

NINETEEN SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS arrived last evening per a.s. "ANNUAL." They will be drawn for at Kennedy's Causeway Bay Stables TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 5th instant, at 2 p.m.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1914. [1423]

NOTICE.

I, the Undersigned LEONARD VICTOR LANG, of 14, Fenchurch Street, London, late of Hongkong, China, a natural born British Subject, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that by a Deed Poll under my hand and seal dated the 9th day of October, 1914, and enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, I have assumed and taken and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and use and to be called by the name of LEONARD VICTOR LANG instead of LUDWIG VICTOR LANGSTEIN.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1914.
L. V. LANG.
[1421]

KAMUNTING (IN KEDAH) RUBBER PLANTATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the PALACE HOTEL, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1914, at 4 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the period ending 30th September, 1914, to elect a Director and Auditors, and for the transaction of other Ordinary Business.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 17th December, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1914. [1422]

S.S. "NERA."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being loaded and stored at their risks into the hold and/or extra berths of the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 10th inst. at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 13th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 6th Dec., at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hon. kong, 3rd December 1914. [2]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:-

Far Eastern News.

Leading Articles:-

The Chinese Post Office.

The Land Tax in China.

A National Museum for China.

Hongkong.

Sanitary Board.

Chinese Robbers Attack a European.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Correspondence:-

The Victoria Theatre and Empire Cinematograph.

Research and Analytical Work.

Hongkong Football Association.

Smoking Concert at the City Hall.

St. Andrew's Concert.

Lecture on Music.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Hotel Shooting Affray.

The Death of Mr. John West.

Hongkong Recruits for the New Army.

China's Salt Revenue.

The Capture of the "Pakist."

War News.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.

Telegrams.

The Mining Outlook.

The Wreck of the "Bengalee."

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra Copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each.

\$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage extra.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 5th December, 1914, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

GATE MONEY taken at the GYMKHANA will be given to the PRINCE OF WALES FUND, WITHOUT ANY REDUCTION FOR EXPENSES.

It is hoped therefore that Members of the Jockey Club and others who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of free admission will pay on this occasion, as every Dollar paid for a Ticket is a DIRECT GIFT TO THE FUND.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1410]

SALE OF WORK

IN AID OF THE CHURCH FUNDS

will be held at

UNION CHURCH,

on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH,

at 3 p.m.

ADMISSION FREE.

CONCERT

TICKETS \$1.00

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1414]

A GARDEN FETE

Organized by the STUDENTS' UNION

will be held

IN THE GROUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY,

on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30TH,

FROM 3 TO 7 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and

LADY MAY.

Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF WALES NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

ADMISSION... ..50 CENTS.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

NOTICE.

MESSEURS CLARK & Co., Opticians, beg to advise that owing to the withdrawal from the Firm of one of the Manila Partners, all Accounts due to the Firm, that are over one month in arrears, &c., contracted previous to 1st November, 1914, should be paid before 1st of January, 1915. All old accounts not so paid will be collected after that date by the Firm's Solicitors.

CLARK & Co.,
Per H. O. HAYNES, Managing Partner,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1914. [1411]

NOTICE.

MESSEURS SANG LEE & Co., Builders and Contractors, regret to inform their Customers that one of their Managing Partners, Mr. U TIN SAM (余田三) died on the 1st instant. The Business will be carried on as usual by the continuing Partners, who have authorized Mr. LAM LAU (林柳), and Mr. U TSAN (余燦), each of them, to sign all letters and communications on behalf of the Firm.

SANG LEE & Co.,
59, Des Voeux Road Central
(First Floor).
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1417]

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

COPENHAGEN.

THE HONGKONG AGENCY of the above

Company with their EAST ASIATIC

STEAMSHIP LINE has been taken over by

THORSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1413]

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,

HONGKONG.

TAKEN NOTICE that under No. 5 of the

DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS, and

VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended),

every Domestic Building or part of such

Building within the CENTRAL Division of

the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN

Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of

more than one family, except those within the

European Reservation or in Kowloon South of

Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic

Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown,

must be CLEANSED and LIMED WASHED

THROUGHOUT by the owners during the

months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this

Notice means that the Houses should be limed

washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room

all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair

Landings, all Ceilings and the Underparts of

Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls

Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in

good condition, however, need not be limed

washed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies

between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the

East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the

West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and

WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and

a straight line drawn from the North and

through the Yau Ma Tei reservoir to the

Northern boundary of Kowloon.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1914.

W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS,

Secretary.

1405

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST UNPACKED:

AXMINSTER PARQUET CARPETS.

WOVEN IN ONE PIECE WITHOUT SEAM.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

IN THE NEWEST SHADES.

ALL READY TO LAY.

3½ by 4. 3½ by 4½. 4 by 4½. 4 by 5 Yards.

From \$70 to \$130

INSPECTION INVITED:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

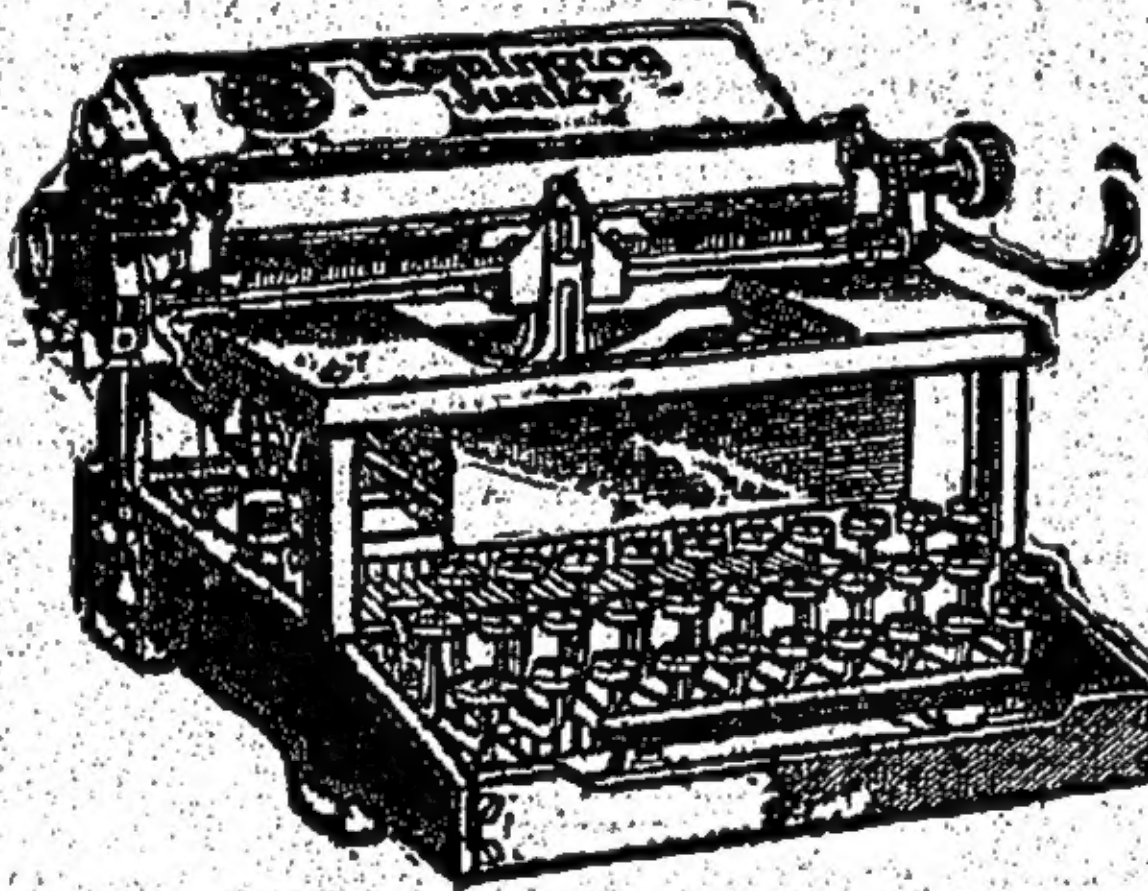
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED, NEW YORK.)

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [1398]

WANTED.

ELECTRIC WELDING: Professionals Men with several years' experience in China and Europe, who has a thorough knowledge of the Latest Methods and Patents for Electric Welding, wants Partner to start Business in Hongkong.

Reply to—

"PROFITABLE BUSINESS,"

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1418]

WANTED FOR THE PEAK.

EXPERIENCED NURSE; one little Girl aged 4.

Apply—

Mrs. DODWELL,

108, The Peak.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1403]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

THE position of COMPRODORE to the

above Club will become Vacant Shortly.

Applications for same should be made to the

Undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1914. [1399]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1175]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED

MASSAGEUR (with diploma in

Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased

to give Massage, under medical supervision.

Address—

NOMURA HOTEL,

15, 15 and 17, Connaught Road.

Telephone No. 400.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [582]

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a "magnificent climate." Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East. School-house by the sea. Recreations—Swimming, boating, cricket, football, etc.

For terms, apply to the Headmaster,

HERBERT L. BEER, L.P.C.

[1345]

JUST RECEIVED:

Fresh Supply of

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

CRADOCK ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building).

[1204]

YEW LEE.

AK CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS

and COMPRODORES.

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [1295]

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants,

Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig

Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General

Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and

37, HING LOONG STREET 2nd St. West of

Central Market.

Telephone No. 515.

[45]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 12, BELLIOS TERRACE.

"KIRKENDALL" Furnished, No. 122,

Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONFIELD," Battery Path.

No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, 30th October, 1914. [1174]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,

Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER 150 YEARS. THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG LANE CRAWFORD & CO. and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies all over the world are cured by this medicine. It is the only one that does not cause any harm. It is the only one that does not cause any harm. It is the only one that does not cause any harm.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

KEATING'S
LOZENGES

sure the worst cough.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	London.
Calcutta.	Manila.
Canton.	Panama.
Cebu.	Peking.
Hankow.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shanghai.
Kobe.	Singapore.
	Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,060,000
(Gold) \$7,310,000

ALL kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [1914]

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anqing, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanshan, Tangshan, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chihsin, Lanchi, Hsichow, Ningpo. KAI-FENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowkou. TAIWAN: Chiochia, Tamsui, Linchi, Lintsin, Tainan, Yihuh, Hsinming, Chafoo, Tsingtao. PEKING: Yenchow, Pootow, Changchun, Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairon, Harbin, Tientsin, Tieling, Chichow, Antung, CANTON: Kowloon, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1914. [1914]

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 27th.

THE LOYALTY OF HONGKONG.

The report sent to London as to the loyalty of all classes in Hongkong in this crisis has given the liveliest pleasure in official quarters and to the general public. The *Full Mail Gazette* commented as follows:—"Many of the Chinese at Hongkong have offered to enlist for the Empire—another testimony to the qualities of British Government, which we will appreciate at such a season. It was in China that the Kaiser's troops were instructed to comport themselves like Huns, and there are Chinamen, we dare say, who would be glad to give them a lesson in polite warfare nearer to their own country. There are few races on the globe which would not help eagerly in chastising a nation whose practices are a libel on humanity."

CHARITABLE FUNDS.

Though our incomes are all cut down alarmingly, it is remarkable how England can always muster a few millions in voluntary charity. The National Relief Fund is amounting to its fourth million. The *Times* has a Red Cross Fund that is a long way past the half million mark. The *Telegraph* has a Belgian Fund running up towards three figures of thousands, and several other papers have funds to provide our fighting men with comforts and such cheer as Christmas puddings and cigarettes. Our halls, mansions and public institutions are filled with wounded or with refugees, and still they come—and still they are provided for. "Are we not blood brothers of the battlefield?" as Mr. Herbert Samuel said the other night at the Hotel Cecil reception to one of the Belgian Ministers. "Therefore there is no need for thanks for our hospitality." But the Dutch are acting as pacemakers, with their usual hospitable thoroughness, and in addition to over 6 million Belgians they have two thousand of our naval men also. Tomorrow, the American Relief Committee is sending a first instalment of foodstuffs to the extent of 2,500 tons, to Rotterdam, whence it will be distributed through three centres in Belgium to starving residents in the stricken land, the Germans having undertaken not to requisition it. The plight of the people left in Brussels and all the rest of the country is pitiable. They are literally starving, and the most they can get at present is a small distribution of bread and flour twice a week. In the province of Hainault there will from now on be about 800,000 people entirely dependent on American charity for food, the Germans having eaten everything; while industries are paralysed, works are closed and even those with money left cannot obtain the bare needs of existence.

BELGIAN REFUGEES.

There have been some curious meetings in this country. A soldier with the British forces in Belgium was one day so fatigued and hungry that he went to a small farmhouse and asked for milk and bread. The woman there had scarcely any left, but what she had she gave him gladly and he was able to proceed again to the fighting line. Last week he was invalided home for a fortnight's rest and was passed home to a remote village in Wiltshire. Judge of his surprise when he there saw in the doorway of a Wiltshire farm the woman who had helped him in his hour of need in Belgium. She had fled from the devastating Germans and in time reached the refugee shelter in London, whence she was sent to kindly hosts in the pleasant glades of the Wiltshire countryside. Since the soldier came home that woman has been receiving an extra share of country hospitality. The Refugee Committee set themselves like flint against the Belgians being placed out by them as servants and so forth. Doubtless they were afraid that there would be a great labour outcry. But in practice it is found that the Belgians are eager to do something and so maintain themselves. It is a big problem, but some means have been taken to give their desire scope, especially as King Albert—the most valiant sovereign in Europe—has expressed a strong desire that his subjects should, as far as possible, be self-supporting.

A SUPERFLUOUS GIFT.

I ought to have mentioned one little item among the generous gifts to the troops that has caused some amusement, especially in Scottish circles. A Society lady went to the General Post Office and complained that her present to the soldiers had been returned. She demanded to know the reason, declaring that the return was an insult. They told her that as the goods had been returned from Plymouth it was clear that the military authorities had returned them and the Post Office were not responsible. But what they asked, did the gift consist of? It was then that the lady explained that she desired to be practical, so she had sent six dozen braces to the killed Highlanders!

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

CHINA AND GLASS DEPT.

JUST ARRIVED.

DAINTY DESIGNS

IN INEXPENSIVE

DESSERT SETS.

TEA AND DINNER SERVICES IN STOCK

SUITES, ODD PIECES SOLD.

TOILET SETS. GLASSWARE. TEA SETS.

[649]

THE USES OF RUBBER.

That brainy Scot, Mr. John McEwan, Chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association, is not deterred by the war from keeping rubber before the public eye. Not only has he gained for rubber considerable publicity in relation to the provision of rubber flooring for two of London's hospitals, but he has demonstrated to what a great degree rubber is entering into the equipment of the medical supplies for the armies. Besides this he has seen to it that 1,000 rubber hot water bottles have been supplied to the Red Cross Society, and ever more revolutionary still, that each of our bluejackets should be supplied with a rubber neck band that can be inflated at will in case the sailor is thrown into the water. It has been demonstrated that this equipment, which folds into a very small space, will aid very materially in the supporting a man in the water. Another matter the Rubber Growers' Association is keen about is that the men in the trenches in winter should have rubber boots. Already the fighting has shown the need for this reform, for the men have had to fight for hours in partially flooded trenches and a good many are under medical treatment in consequence.

THE SPY-FEVER.

This last week has seen spy-fever at its height. The worst of it is that the Home Secretary, never the most intelligent member of the Cabinet, let our Alien enemies run free and easily about our country and then began to round them up just as a notorious group of papers owned by a titled sensation-monger was agitating for the exclusion of German waiters and others. The group of inklingers, as a consequence, are doubtless patting themselves on the back and declaring to each other that they are the fellows to move the Government by the force of public opinion. So we set to work and roped in Germans and Austrians till we had no room left. At the time of writing we are taking a breathing spell, to think up some scheme for dealing with the rest. That steps were necessary no one can deny. But the thing was that the step should have been taken earlier. It was only a few days ago that it was discovered that a German had charge of the telephone switchboard connected with Rosyth dockyard! The case of Antwerp and other Belgian towns, riddled with spies till no man knew whether his neighbour was a traitor or not, has set people thinking, and I doubt if there will be such a freedom from restrictions for aliens in this country after the war.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG.

To carry the war further, the *Globe* yesterday made a veiled attack on Prince Louis of Battenberg, First Lord of the Admiralty, pointing out that he is naturalised and though he has the confidence of the King and the Cabinet and all those who are in a position to know his loyalty, still the man in the street has no such knowledge, and in deference to public opinion some official announcement on the subject is due. As a matter of fact, all who are familiar with the facts know that Prince Louis is an officer with the keenest desire to see the German fleet smashed, of absolutely first-class ability, and that he has the firm confidence of the men in the Navy itself. [The Prince has since resigned from the Admiralty.]

It is curious, in fact, how mixed are the families and names in this international war. There are four brothers from Geneva in four different armies. There are officers in the German army with clearly British names, and officers in our own with "von" conspicuously in their cognomens, to denote their German origin. It is reported that the name of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who is Duke of Albany in the peerage of the United Kingdom and is now fighting against this country, will be removed from the Army List before the next issue, together with that of the Duke of Cumberland, who at present is the senior general in the supernumerary list. The former is colonel-in-chief of the Seaforth Highlanders, a position he has held for ten years, and he wore the uniform of the regiment when here last year at the wedding of Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught. The Kaiser and the aged Emperor of Austria are Field Marshals on our active list, and curiously enough the former is the senior. His seniority, in fact, is second only to that of Lord Roberts, while Sir John French is the junior of all.

OPTIMISM AT THE FRONT.

Writing of Sir John French reminds me that some private letters have reached London to persons in high quarters, along with Sir John's latest despatches. These letters had the advantage of not being censored, and I hear one of them was exceedingly frank and that the tone was far more confident and satisfactory than any of the published statements of the despatches. Tommy Atkins in the trenches is hopeful enough, but it appears those in authority behind the scenes are even more so. But nobody disguises the strenuousness of the struggle, nor the probable duration of the conflict. Much of the German talk of enormous surprises by land and sea and air that are reserved for the attack on Great Britain may be discounted. They are doubtless designed to make the flesh of John Bull creep. But the hatred of the Germans for England, which stood in the way of the Kaiser's nefarious plan to overrun France and Belgium, is growing in intensity and all recent travellers in Germany declare that the Government there would be pleased to make terms with other adversaries if only toll might be taken of the British Empire.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Another declaration by the Germans has a more immediate application to the present conflict. This is that they intend to give no quarter and take no prisoners when they meet the Indian troops. British officers affect to scoff at such a decision, and to express a belief that such warfare for even the Germans to adopt it. But one who knows the Indians well declares that if the Germans do resort to it, the result will be bad for the Germans. "It will be as good as giving us a couple of Army Corps," was his way of summing up the situation. The Indian troops say little; they smile grimly, and evidently their inner thought is "Let the assassins commence."

The action of the Government in clearing the Suez Canal of enemy vessels which have been causing delay and interruption to ordinary traffic has given general satisfaction. The nuisance occasioned by these vessels has not hitherto been realised here except in the shipping community. The Egyptian government have international sanction for whatever action they may deem necessary to terminate the congestion. One of the misfortunes due directly to the partial paralysis of traffic has been the dismissal of a large number of persons from various forms of employment connected with the operation of the Canal, and the authorities at Port Said have been obliged to take steps for their partial relief. In many cases it has been found necessary to send labourers who have been employed on the Canal to their own countries, while a part of those who remain are being employed on road repairing and other public works. Up to the present no disturbance has been placed, a fact ascribed to the preventive measures taken by the authorities. The Suez Canal, like the Panama Canal, is an international highway, open in time of peace and time of war alike to merchantmen and the warships of all nations; but on certain conditions. These in both cases are somewhat similar. There is, however, no provision in the case of the Suez Canal for the expulsion of merchant vessels, and the gathering of German ships in this neutral and safe waterway is, therefore, easily explained. The Panama Canal Commission have been consulted on this point, and have replied that no ship will be allowed to remain in the Canal for more than twenty-four hours without special permission.

WARNING TO TURKEY.

Turkey's action is still open to suspicion in regard to the cruisers *Geben* and *Breslau*, alleged to have been bought from Germany at the end of their chase through the Mediterranean. Great Britain has warned the Porte to beware of neutrals and Russia has a big army massed near the frontier for immediate action if the traitorous spirits dominating Turkish policy make a real move. Moreover, the Balkan States not yet at war, and Greece in the south, would route once more on their ancient enemy. These are the considerations that restrain the awe-buckling Germanophile *Enver Pasha*, who is the dominating figure in the upstart military clique in Constantinople.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

PIANOS

ON

HIRE

At \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

[515]

INDO-CHINA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

FAMOUS
DRAGON
BRAND
CEMENT



HIGH
QUALITY
BUILDING
CEMENT

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply to P. SOFFIETTI & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road Central, 1st Floor. Telephone 289.

[1048]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY

CO., LTD.

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer
and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[1397]

USE ONLY

DUTT'S "MANGO" BRAND
CHUTNEYS AND CURRY STUFFS

AND

"EAST INDIAN CONDIMENT CO."
BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

SREEKISSEN DUTT & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

THE PREMIER CONDIMENT HOUSE IN INDIA.

A. B. MOULDER & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1914.

[325]

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES IN

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Should be sent to our Agent:—

MR. T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON,

13, Mikawadai-machi, Azabu-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

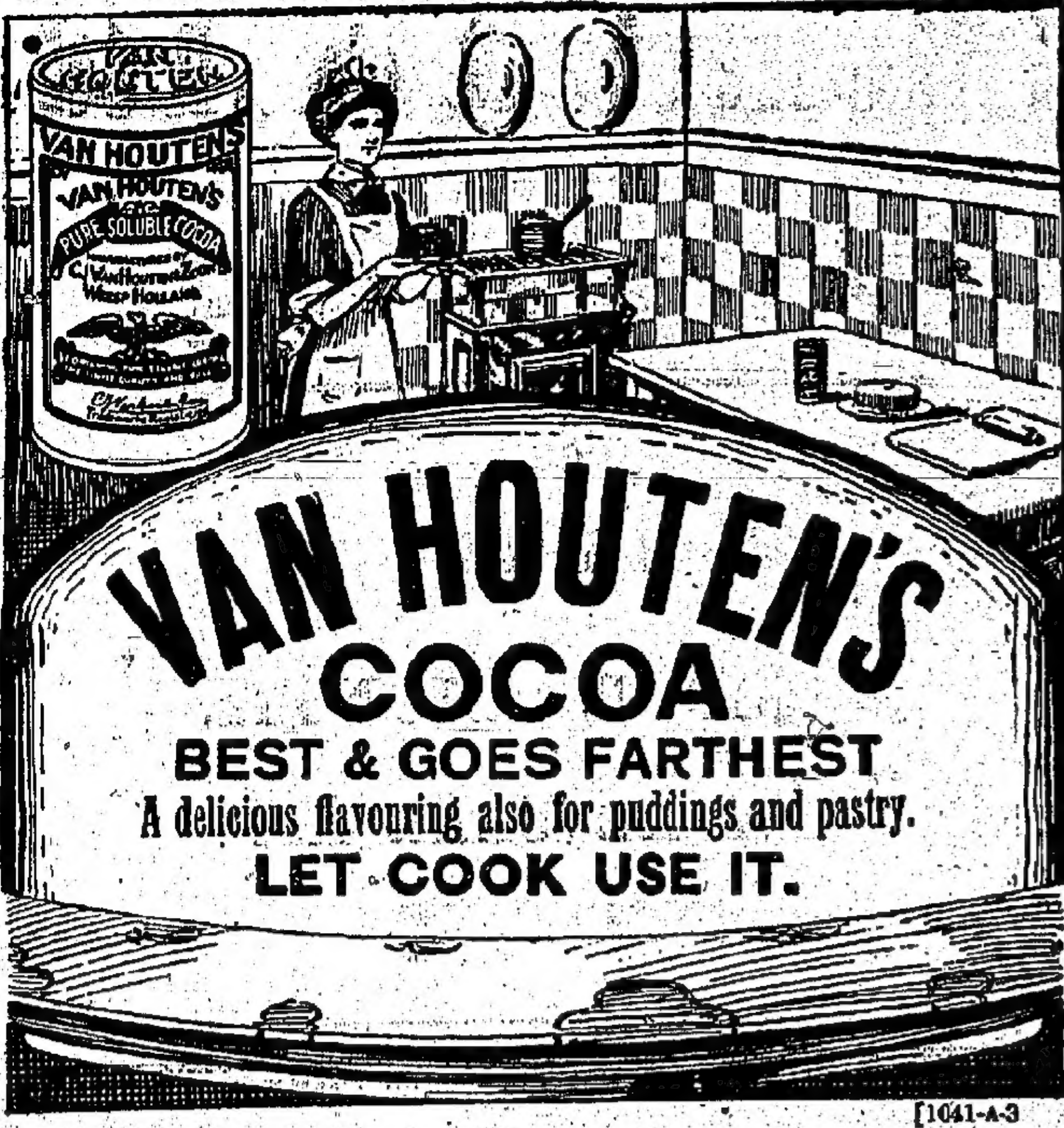
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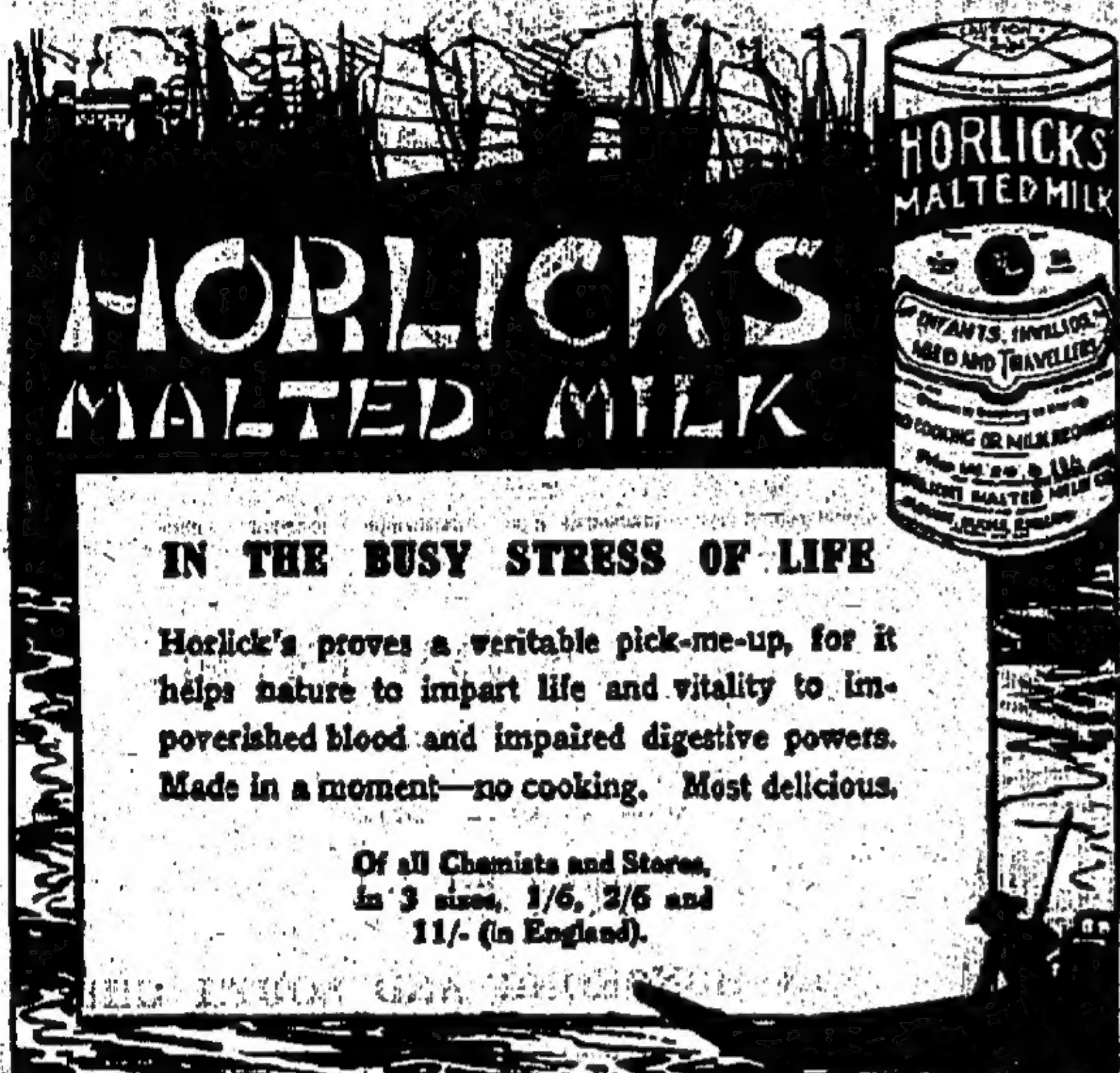
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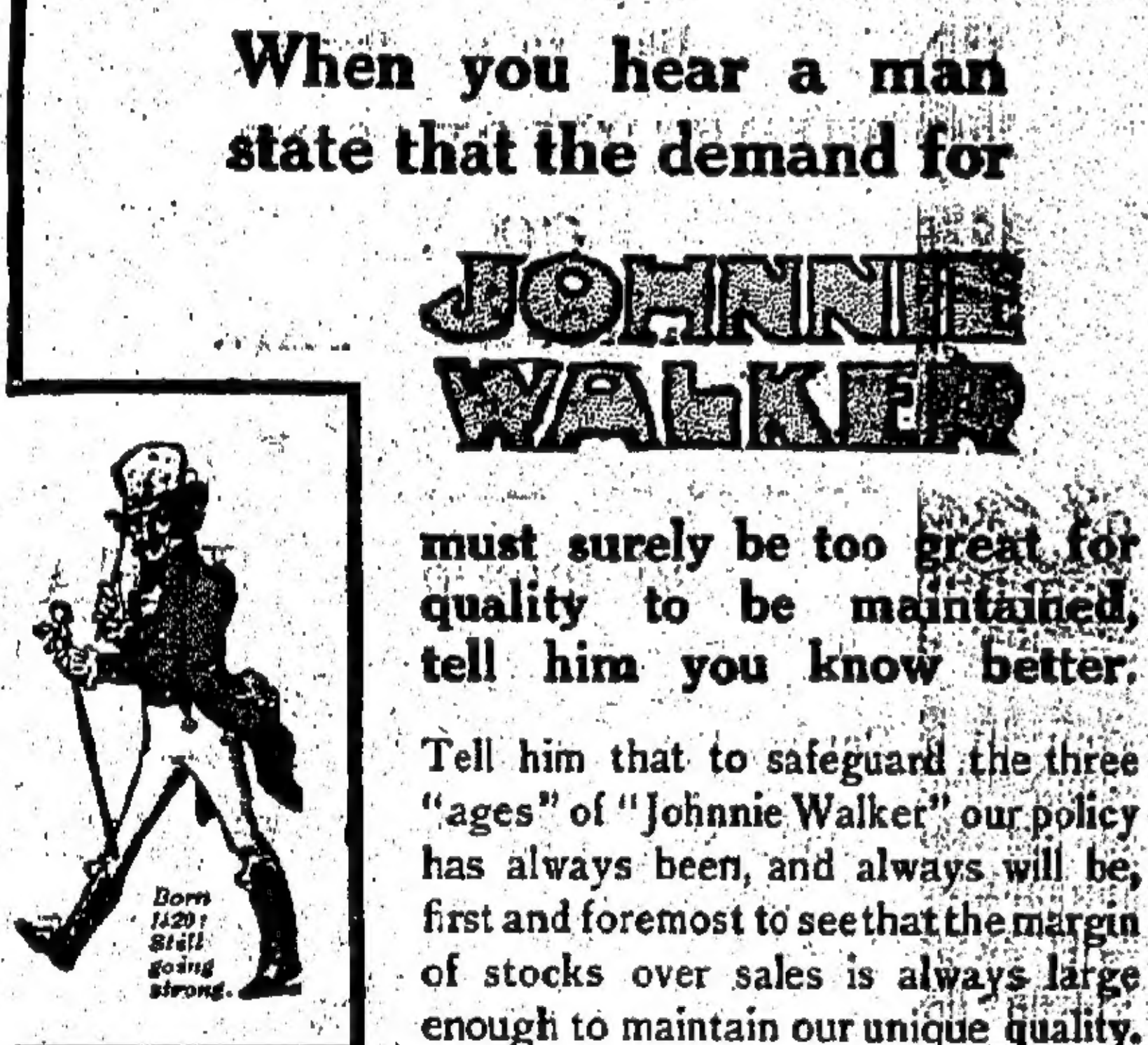
RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.



VAN HOUTEN'S
BEST & GOES FARTHEST
A delicious flavouring also for puddings and pastry.
LET COOK USE IT.



HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
IN THE BUSY STRESS OF LIFE
Horlick's proves a veritable pick-me-up, for it helps nature to impart life and vitality to impoverished blood and impaired digestive powers. Made in a moment—no cooking. Most delicious.
Of all Chemists and Stores,
in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and
11/- (in England).



When you hear a man
state that the demand for
JOHNNIE WALKER
must surely be too great for
quality to be maintained,
tell him you know better.
Tell him that to safeguard the three
"ages" of "Johnnie Walker" our policy
has always been, and always will be,
first and foremost to see that the margin
of stocks over sales is always large
enough to maintain our unique quality.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Obtainable from:

KAMP & CO. SHANGHAI.
FERRIN, COOPER & CO. TIENTSIN.
THE HANKOW DISPENSARY, LTD. HANKOW.
SIEMSEN & CO. CANTON AND HONG KONG.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD. SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, Scotland.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD
This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power. Induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences, sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, loss of spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay, loss of the vitality of the system, loss of memory, nervousness, and all the ailments of the nervous system, are the result of a defective brain and nerve system. Vetarzo is the only remedy that can be relied upon to restore the vitality of the system, and to give the brain and nerves the strength and energy which they need. It is the only remedy that can be relied upon to restore the vitality of the system, and to give the brain and nerves the strength and energy which they need. It is the only remedy that can be relied upon to restore the vitality of the system, and to give the brain and nerves the strength and energy which they need.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of impure blood, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No power is so essential to the system as that which permeates and purifies the blood, and which is the only power that can be relied upon to restore the vitality of the system, and to give the brain and nerves the strength and energy which they need. It is the only remedy that can be relied upon to restore the vitality of the system, and to give the brain and nerves the strength and energy which they need. It is the only remedy that can be relied upon to restore the vitality of the system, and to give the brain and nerves the strength and energy which they need.

THE "EMDEN" AT COCOS.

GRAPHIC STORY OF THE FIGHT.

With the permission of the authorities the *Singapore Free Press* has been enabled to give the following clear statement of what happened:—

At 5.30 a.m. on the 9th I was informed that a warship with four funnels was steaming for the entrance between Horsburgh and Direction Islands. Quickly investigating and finding that the fourth funnel was palpably canvas I found Mr. La Nauze and instructed him to proceed immediately to the wireless hut and to put out a general call to the effect that there was a strange warship in our vicinity, asking for assistance and signing our naval code. At the same time I proceeded to the office and sent services, as previously instructed, to London, Adelaide, Perth, and Singapore.

The *Emden*, for such she turned out to be, came in at a great speed, nearly as fast as our outer buoy, where she wheeled and disclosed an armoured launch and two heavily manned boats under her counter. They were immediately slipped and speeded straight for the jetty. Through a glass we managed to distinguish four machine guns, two in the launch and one in the bows of each boat. This information was conveyed to the aforementioned stations and I personally told Singapore that it was the *Emden*. So quick had been their movements, evidently with the hope of rushing our wireless, that the ship of the last mentioned services was passing through the "autos" when they entered the office. In the meantime Mr. La Nauze was putting out the call.

I returned to the wireless hut, where he informed me that the *Emden* and her collier, the *Bursch*, were endeavouring to interrupt him. I instructed him to continue the "call," as the fact of forcing the two ships to use their strong Telefunken notes could only have been regarded as a matter for suspicion if picked up by a warship.

THE PARTY LANDS.

I stood at the corner of the hut to assume responsibility for the use of the wireless, until an officer and some half-dozen blue-jackets, ordered us to desist, and leave.

Armed guards ran to all buildings and the office was taken possession of in force, the staff ordered out. Lieutenant von Muecke, in charge of the landing party, was exceedingly agreeable. He informed me that he had landed three officers and forty men and his instructions were to destroy the cable and wireless stations. Further than this he said, they would not go, and all private property would be respected. He instructed me to collect the staff and take them to a place of safety as he was blowing up the wireless mast. Three charges had to be fired before it fell. The mainmast was considerably damaged, the topmast appears unhurt, and a short length is broken off the top-gallant-mast. Instruments, engines, dynamo, batteries, etc., were all battered to pieces with huge axes, one of which I have and propose sending it to you as a memento.

The *Emden* was for a short time circling over the cables, but evidently worried by our wireless she almost immediately stood out to the entrance to watch for anything coming up. The only question I was asked was the whereabouts of the cable ends; the answer "in the sea" appeared to satisfy them. I was not pressed. Whilst all the damage was being done ashore the launch was searching the foreshore for our cables.

Later they raised Perth, which they experienced very great difficulty in cutting and which was one of the causes of their not getting aboard the cruiser. The cable was cut about three hundred yards from the jetty.

At about 8.45 a.m. the *Emden* steamed in again and made frantic endeavours to recall her boats, using both her flags and siren. The launch appeared to be unwilling to give up her cable and some delay was experienced in getting her in and the men aboard.

Lieut. von Muecke shook hands with me on leaving and apologized for having had to blow up our small engineer's store, owing to there being a roll of electric light cable there, and hoped the flames would not spread. All the men were looked over for loot and a few minutes later put out to rejoin their ship.

The office was left in a terrible state and it was difficult to even effect an entrance. A great deal of purely wanton and senseless damage was done, such as breaking windows, tables, chairs, etc., but I was agreeably pleased to find that no attempt had been made to draw the artificial line boxes out of their cabinets, and the greater part of the damage to these appeared to be superficial and repairable.

About twenty boxes of the Rodrigues line we can mend ourselves. I hope the larger part of the others will be found to be in fairly good order. The cabinets themselves are undamaged, some of the doors are splintered, but all can be put right here.

The engine-room, accumulator room, and wireless hut were in a state of complete collapse. The damage to the engines, however, is not nearly so great as it would have been had dynamite been used, and all should be workable again when the broken parts have been replaced. The only times that they had recourse to dynamite were when blowing up the mast and breaking up No. 2 Store. This latter was quite a small affair, built up of corrugated iron and was of no great value.

After the departure of the boats, I requested the staff to have breakfast and then help in clearing up and finding out exactly how we stood. The time was about 9.30 a.m. We had scarcely reached our houses when a report was brought in that a large ship was approaching from the eastward, and at the same time it was noticed that the *Emden* had raised her anchor and was standing out to sea. Getting on to the barrier a cruiser was seen coming up at a great rate, stoking heavily and enveloped in a cloud of black smoke. It was only an occasional glimpse now and then which showed her to be a four funnel light cruiser, which we incorrectly assumed to be the *Newcastle*.

THE BATTLE OPENS.

Coming out of the entrance the *Emden* fired immediately, and we were afterwards informed that shells landed in both of the *Sydney's* controls breaking one of their range finders. The reply was instantaneous and a very picturesque battle started at a range of about 3,700 yards and within a mile or so of the barrier. The *Emden* worked her guns splendidly and seemed to be firing continuously. Her shells were plainly visible cutting through the black smoke of the *Sydney* and she appeared to be making very good shooting. The *Sydney*, on the other hand, having to pick up her range by gun-fire was at first somewhat handicapped; her shells landing over or short of the other cruiser and apparently some what astern. They had no doubt underestimated her speed as she was travelling at a big rate. This, however, was speedily rectified and getting out of range of the *Emden's* guns she hit her frequently. The latter soon lost a funnel and almost immediately a mast, followed by another funnel and she was seen to be burning astern, with an escape of white steam from her side.

The two ships then passed the horizon and were lost to sight. We afterwards learnt that to avoid sinking she ran for the reef at North Keeling, burning furiously. Captain Glossop told me that at first the *Emden's* shooting and the quality of her shells were both excellent but rapidly deteriorated. The *Sydney* was steaming at 20 knots and the *Emden* 24.

There is no question but that the *Emden* put up a very good fight. I was informed that one of the *Sydney's* six-inch shells struck a gun and carried it overboard with its whole crew. Captain Glossop informed me that although on the reef with only one gun left the *Emden* refused to haul down her colours and he was regrettably compelled to continue firing. After the third shot or salvo, as the case might be, a man went aloft and struck her colours.

ACTION OF THE LANDING PARTY.

The landing party had meanwhile returned, and the German flag was hoisted. I was asked to get the men together and it was explained to them that they were under German martial law and that any attempt to communicate with the enemy would bring about drastic punishment. All fire-arms had to be given up and the staff were put under an armed guard.

When Lieut. von Muecke came up he explained that if the *Emden* did not return before evening he would take the schooner *Agatha* and leave the island. He required provisions, which he said would be returned or paid for later, and asked for any old clothes for his men. He allowed us full liberty and allowed me to lock up my office, the stationery, etc. It was only now, when the officers were too busily engaged in provisioning the schooner to properly look after their men, that a good deal of petty pilfering went on and more damage was done to the already destroyed office.

At 6 p.m. they joined the *Agatha*, towing their two boats and being towed by the launch. The German flag was hoisted on the *Emden* after giving three cheers for the staff and the compliment returned they stood out to sea in the dark.

That same evening we got into communication with Batavia who answered our second or third short call. We tried Rodrigues, but probably our battery was too small, and we failed to raise him. After reporting as much as was necessary, as we were tired out and working with candles in the midst of a chaos of broken glass, I closed down for the night, leaving Batavia to watch for us at daylight.

REPAIRING CONNECTIONS.

On the 10th we were early in a position to wire reports and exchange services with Singapore. Discovering a milliammeter in a fairly good state of preservation we were able to roughly test the other two cables, finding Rodrigues in good order and Perth cut. We communicated with the former station, and a boat with the handy men under Mr. Griffin searched successfully for the Perth ends. The cable was somewhat pulled about and had to be straightened before making a temporary connection. The ends were lashed to a life-boat and communication restored early in the afternoon.

Our Chinese lighter was scuttled by the Germans and I was very glad to receive from Captain Glossop the above mentioned life-boat which had previously belonged to the *Emden's* collier, the *Bursch*, and which Cocos station should find extremely useful. The Germans were by request good enough not to interfere with our refrigerating plant and the condenser. Our large lathe, unfortunately, was wantonly turned over and the gears broken, but I will report more fully on this tool when we have had time to look round. The enemy took away mattresses, pillows, cutlery, plate, and the greater part of our distilled water, and also one of the staff's diggers. I hope to get a full list made out of everything commended at the earliest possible moment. Our stationery and slip cases were not touched and all letters and letter books are intact.

H.M.A.S. "SYDNEY" RETURNS.

On the 10th inst. at daylight the H.M.A.S. *Sydney* anchored off the island and sent two boats towards the shore. The first had a white flag in the bows and was followed by an armed cutter. They were under the impression that the landing party was still here. At the request of the officer in charge, Lieut. Emlayson, I went off and reported fully to Captain Glossop. He explained to me that the *Emden* was perfect chumbers and asked for the loan of our doctor with any assistants, and any medical stores we could spare.

Doctor Ollerhead being willing to go and Mr. Cardwell anxious to assist they joined the ship and proceeded to North Keeling. On their arrival they found the wreck lying a huge white flag, and in a terrible state, it being almost impossible to get about her decks owing to the masses of angled ironwork. Many of the wounds were already septic and in some cases were blown. She returned to Direction Island on the morning of the 11th, leaving two Germans with broken legs who were on the far side of the island to be picked up as she passed out, and having landed her passengers proceeded to sea.

On the 10th, as the continual cutting in by Batavia would interfere with any attempt of passing traffic, and noticing that the magnets of our White's recorder were still intact, I asked Mr. Cherry to hunt amongst the debris for a motor and any stray pieces of a paper stage, as we had both coils and batteries. With the aid of screws, bits of wire and string we were able to arrange matters and had another instrument working early on the 11th. It was difficult to adjust and we were not able to report that we could pass traffic uninterruptedly over the main line until afternoon. All the staff willingly set to work to clean up things and were desirous of helping in any way they possibly could.

THE STAFF AND THE BATTLE.

Dr. Ollerhead by going on the roof to inspect the *Emden's* fourth funnel gave me the chance of putting out the wireless call without any wasted time.

Mr. G. H. K. La Nauze maintained the call under very trying conditions; Mr. Proshaw worked long hours erecting instruments and re-wiring the circuits. Mr. Griffin recovered the Perth ends and straightening out the cable enabled us to make a short connection.

Mr. Cherry constructed another instrument out of very unpromising material collected from the debris.

We had a beautiful navy for the battle, calm and bright, and it was very difficult to restrain oneself and the staff, from cheering the hits. The *Sydney* had boys aboard, I believe 30, who did splendidly and are the pride of the ship. One poor little chap was killed and another wounded. It was a remarkable incident that of the first shots fired by the *Emden* a shell fell in either of the *Sydney's* controls, almost simultaneously. She had run in a little too close but speedily rectified her error. It was hard to believe that she was the ship that made such a terrible mess of the *Emden*. I believe she was hit six times, but with the exception of a dent in her 2.5-inch belt, not deeper than the palm of one's hand, and the yellow streaks of the melinite fumes, I saw no other damage.

I suppose we were putting out our call for a quarter of an hour, first, "Strange ship at entrance" and later "Emden here." The first was picked up, but I have heard no mention of the second. Lieut. von Muecke, a tall, pleasant, well-built man, allowed me to do almost everything that I asked him, and I am pleased to say that at my request he sent no one to Home Island. They were all thoroughly sick of the work they had to do and up to their arrival here had not lost a man. He told me that the *Emden* had a complement of 300 men, of which forty were ashore, but later Dr. Ollerhead said that one of the survivors told him that she had 352 on board at the commencement of the fight. Whatever the number, we considered the absence of the landing party a very severe handicap.

He explained to me the *Zemchug* incident and how they tried to lure the *Pistoleet* to close quarters. He further explained that it was the first time that he had been ashore for three months, except for seven minutes on "another island." It was not the *Emden* which passed here on the 1st September, but he suggested that it might have been the *Koenigsberg*.

I asked him whether in the event of our cruiser returning he intended to fight on the island and he shrugged his shoulders and said "I must." As the ship would have most certainly shelled, I arranged with him that the staff and servants should go to another island out of the danger zone, and I told the carpenter to tell the Chinamen to make all preparations to leave. On account of the few boats and the probable shortness of notice I am afraid that not all could have got away, but I had no intention of going until every man and servant had gone. Direction Island would have afforded sufficient shelter and was quite safe for a few and I did not feel at all inclined to move.

Another officer with the landing party was Lieut. Schmidt, son of Admiral Schmidt of Kiel.

HOW THE "EMDEN" WAS SIGHTED.
The Supervisors had been instructed to detach men at intervals as lookouts from the office roof and that is how the *Emden* was discovered. The Germans allowed their men no alcohol, excepting what they stole, and none was taken away in the *Agatha*.

Excepting a very tiring, long day in a hot sun with next to nothing to eat we were not put to any great discomfort and any worry was discounted by the joy of being instrumental in catching the notorious *Emden*. The pleasure certainly predominated the pain. I am glad to have been here and to have been able to do what we did, and I believe this is echoed by everyone. We have also received many kind messages and congratulations. I am sending one of their instrument adjusters, in the shape of a big axe. I did not go aboard the *Sydney* when she returned, but I believe they speak very highly of Doctor Ollerhead's ability and the assistance he gave to the ship. The *Emden* flew no colours and evidently hoped to find us asleep. As it was, they turned out quite a few men.

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ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAMMAN, V.D.

MUSKERY.

1.—The recruits of all Sections (except Right Section M.G. Co.) who have not fired Part I. of the Musketry Course will attend King's Park Range on one of the undermentioned dates: Saturday, 5th instant, 2.30 p.m.; Sunday, 6th instant, 9.30 a.m.
Officers Commanding Sections will detail sufficient N.C.O.s to assist the Instructor.

ATTACHED.

2.—Bombay: Is attached to the Cadet Company as Instructor from this date. Temporary commissions.

3.—The following members of the H.K.V.C. are granted temporary commissions in the New Service Battalions, for the period of the war, in the undermentioned ranks, dated 3rd December, 1914:—
A. F. Mills to be 2nd Lieutenant.
A. Langston to be 2nd Lieutenant.
A. D. Openshaw to be 2nd Lieutenant.

PARADES.

4.—Parades for Saturday, 5th, and Sunday, 6th inst.: Nil.

DETAILS.

5.—On duty: Scouts Company. Officers on duty: Lieut. Wynn, 2nd Lieut. Cunningham, and 2nd Lieut. Swire. Orderly Officer: 2nd Lieut. Swire. Orderly Officer Saturday and Sunday: 2nd Lieut. Hutchinson. To furnish Guards: Scouts Company. Orderly Sergeant on night: Sergeant Hall.

A. CHAMMAN, Lieut.-Col. Commandant, H.K.V.C.

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The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure. For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

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"ECONOMIC EXHAUSTION."

THE FINANCIAL POSITION IN GERMANY.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT OF "THE GLOBE"]

Much has been talked in a vague way about the possibility of the end of the war coming about through the "economic exhaustion" of Germany sooner than as the result of the pressure of the forces of the Allies, but when we come to inquire what is meant by economic exhaustion opinions seem to differ widely as to the point short of actual starvation at which a highly organised nation like Germany can no longer carry on. Fortunately, we are not quite without information as to the internal conditions in Germany, in spite of the action of the Press Bureau and Customs authorities in preventing as far as they can the import of German newspapers and other German literature. Knowledge of the economic position of Germany is of importance not only to the British Government, but to every British business man who may be approached by neutrals with offers to purchase goods which may be intended for the enemy to enable resistance to be prolonged.

Just as the German military authorities had worked out their plans long before-hand, so too had German financiers for a year or more been planning the mobilisation of German resources. When the Morocco crisis came about, Berlin finance was found unready, France called in her credits and produced a most serious state of affairs in Berlin. This time matters were arranged differently; those to whom Berlin owed money called in vain, and the result was seen in the world-wide nature of the financial crisis which developed some days before the actual declarations of war. German financial plans, however, provided for the isolation of the nation with regard to outside transactions, so that chaos in other countries did not matter. The Reichsbank suspended payment of gold, and all its obligations in bank notes, and discounted any amount of commercial bills (at the end of September the discounts stood at £240,000,000 against £50,000,000 a year ago and the note circulation at £225,000,000 against £125,000,000 a year ago). This enabled all who had commercial bills to turn them into money.

To help other traders and even to help those in actual need through unemployment special war banks were opened to lend upon securities, stocks of goods, and even household furniture, so that there might be no lack of money or, in other words, so that market values were not forced down by pressure to realise. To keep food prices from rising, maximum prices were established, and anyone who exceeded them or demanded gold instead of bank notes in payment was immediately forced to close his shop. The result of these additional credit facilities was that money continued to flow through its normal channels, and industries catering for internal trades went on as usual. When the 5 per cent. war loan came along at 97½ borrowing was so easy that money was available in huge sums to put into it.

The German people as a whole, it must be remembered, have been misled into the idea that their cause is thoroughly just and that they are fighting a holy (1) war, so that 5 per cent. at 97½ with money easy to borrow and patriotism to help really made the loan a great success as far as subscriptions went. But the loan only got back some of the notes which the Reichsbank had put out, thus transferring to the Government the money already lent on the security of stocks and goods. Not a penny was raised outside the country, so that Germany is no better off as regards the actual resources on which she has a claim. The same result could have been secured by commandeering the commodities required and paying for them in bank notes, but the method adopted looks better in the eyes of the German public.

If the arrangement has mobilised the whole of the resources of the German public for war purposes, the question that will naturally be asked is—What are its disadvantages? They do not show at first, but they are none the less disastrous in the long run. Already the first-fruits of the policy are being reaped after only ten weeks of war. They are visible in the depreciation of the gold value of German bank notes by 6 per cent. This means that any imports which a German merchant purchases from a neutral country cost him 106 marks in notes where before they only cost him 109. Similarly exports which before would have been sold for 103 marks will only fetch 94 marks, with the result that other nations can undersell Germany. Thus Germany's external trade is certain to die away to nothing with consequent unemployment—already coal production has dropped to one-third of its former volume. The pinch will come when the German public realises that it has mortgaged everything it possesses to the Government and that unless enormous indemnities can be extorted from Belgium, France, and Great Britain to restore its paper credit, every individual will be commercially ruined.

Then the whole nation will find that it has been sacrificed to militarism and that all its resources have been swallowed up to further militant ideals. The inevitable panic will follow, but it will not be a financial panic because there will be nothing more to lose. It will be a revolution, and the sooner the German people see the inevitable front of them the less will be their material loss.

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They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Grip.



A Double Safeguard.

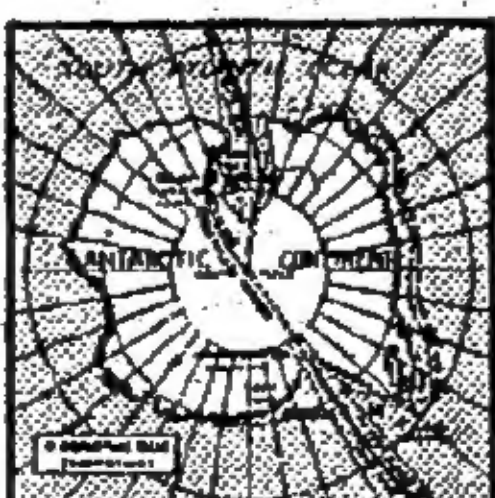
When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

Lea & Perrins' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's Route
1,700 miles
across the South
Pole from sea to sea.



Writing to the agent entrusted with the purchasing of the stores for the forthcoming Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, Sir Ernest Shackleton uses these words:

"The question of the concentrated beef supply is most important—it must be Bovril."

When you trust their lives to their food take Bovril, and Sir Ernest Shackleton, planning this expedition with his intimate knowledge of snow, ice and snow, has recognized the scientific value of Bovril.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESS	FROM
Bungnia Miniere Compagnie San Francisco	
B. Rudt, Dorothy Lyman	Shanghai
Hongkong Hotel	
Cohan, Sydney, Hongkong	
Hotel	London
Frikson, Mrs. Peak Hotel	Bangkok
Fouontai	Haiphong
Giangang	Foochow
Heise, Hongkong Hotel	Manila
Kalieming	
M. Kingreen, 4,200, Building	Seattle
House	Shanghai
Canby	Shanghai
Phonokshun, Bantam St.	Makassar
Pongee	Sao Francisco
Pongeeui Hoochongking Teo	
jutoo St.	Manila
Sanchiorg, Bantam St.	Makassar
Sun On Lung Molo Cal.	Macao

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 4th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.4	30.0	30.0
Temperature	71	70	74
Humidity	85	92	82
Wind Direction	East	East	ESE
" Force	4	3	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0.1	0

Highest open air Temperature on 3rd 73
Lowest open air Temperature on 3rd 70

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 5th to 11th December, 1914.

Day of Week	Date	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Mean Time	Height	H'kong Mean Time	Height
Satur.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		10 31	4 2	5 21	1 1
		9 52	8 2	3 9	4 0
Sun.	6	1 21	4 1	6 4	1 1
		10 31	8 1	3 28	4 0
Mon.	7	2 12	4 1	6 51	1 2
		11 18	7 8	3 9	4 1
Tues.	8	3 1	4 2	7 41	1 4
				4 35	4 2
Wed.	9	4 05	7 3	8 52	1 7
		3 44	4 5	5 10	4 4
Thurs.	10	1 23	8 7	8 24	2 0
		4 10	4 9	6 0	4 4
Fri.	11	2 49	6 2	10 14	2 3
		4 51	5 4	10 24	4 0

Beetham's La-rola

Makes the Skin as SOFT AS VELVET, and keeps it SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE all the year round

Removes and prevents Roughness, Redness, Irritation, Tan, etc.—COOLING AND REFRESHING DURING THE SUMMER HEAT

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ORIENTAL	3 P.M. 6th Dec.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	MALTA	3 P.M. 7th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NILE	About 27th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON AND GENOA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NAGOYA	Noon 1st Jan.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1914.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY and SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	On 5th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 6th Dec., 11 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAI"	On 7th Dec., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 8th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 8th Dec., 4 P.M.
PAKHOT and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 9th Dec., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"XINGCHOW"	On 10th Dec., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN" and the S.S. "KANCHOW," "LIANGCHOW," "LUOHOW" and "YINGCHOW" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 5th December, 1914

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIKUN"	Capt. W. O. Passmore	TUESDAY, 8th Dec., at 1 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	WED'DAY, 11th Dec., at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 15th Dec., at 1 P.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at 10 A.M.
		WED'DAY, 9th Dec., at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1914.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	On 19th Dec., 11 A.M.	On 19th Dec., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	On 29th Jan., 11 A.M.	On 29th Jan., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

AGENTS

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHIYNO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th Dec.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 5th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 26th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60.	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.	" " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO,

SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	Saturday, 9th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

O. WURIU, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WED'DAY, 9th Dec., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	K. Hori	THURSDAY, 24th Dec., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KALJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	FRIDAY, 11th Dec., at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at 10 A.M.
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOSHU MARU"	E. Hattori	THURSDAY, 10th Dec., at 8 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 7, Queen's Building.

774.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	DUMBEA	On or about 15th December.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	NERA	On 20th Dec., at 1 P.M.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA; at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail. Circular Tickets to Europe via SOES and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO.	Leave SHANGHAI HAI	Leave HONGKONG KONG.	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Thurs.		Noon			Friday	Thursday
	ORIENTAL	Dec 9	Dec. 10	ONZOLIA	Jan. 1	Jan. 7
Dec. 7	MALTA	Dec. 14	Dec. 18	MALWA	Jan. 15	Jan. 21
Dec. 20	NAGOYA	Dec. 28	Jan. 1	MOREA	Jan. 28	Feb. 4
	ARCADIA	Jan. 12	Jan. 16	MALOJA	Feb. 12	Feb. 18

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles in Friday, and London on the following Friday. Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£55.	£59.	£55.	£59.	£55.
MARSEILLES	£51.	£55.	£51.	£55.	£51.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave MARSEILLES	Leave LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAGOYA	Dec. 20	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 7	Feb. 2	Feb. 10
NANKIN	Jan. 5	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Jan. 25	Feb. 22	Mar. 3
NILE	Jan. 19	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 9	Mar. 8	Mar. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £46 Single; £71 Return. 2nd Saloon £33 Single; £50 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MIYAZAKI MARU	16,000	(SATURDAY, 5th Dec., at 10 A.M.)
	KITANO MARU	16,000	(WEDNESDAY, 23rd Dec., at 10 A.M.)
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	12,500	(TUESDAY, 15th Dec., at Noon.)
	SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	(TUESDAY, 29th Dec., at Noon.)
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU	13,500	(WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec., at Noon.)
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	NIKKO MARU	9,600	(WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan., at Noon.)
	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	(THURSDAY, 17th Dec., at Noon.)
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	HAKUSHIKA MARU	5,000	(MONDAY, 7th Dec., at Noon.)
SHANGHAI and KOBE	KIRIN MARU	5,000	(TUESDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon.)
SHANGHAI and KOBE	SANUKI MARU	12,500	(WED'DAY, 18th Dec., at Noon.)
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,600	(TUESDAY, 15th Dec., at 5 P.M.)
KOBE and YOKOHAMA			Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
KATOBI MARU	20,000 Tons	Thurs., 28th Jan.
KAMO	16,000	11th Feb.
KASHIMA	20,000	25th Feb.
MISHIMA	16,000	11th Mar.
SUWA	16,000	25th Mar.
ASUTSU	25,000	8th Apr.
YASAKI	16,000	22nd Apr.
MIYASAKI	16,000	6th May.
KITANO	16,000	20th May.
FUSHIMA	25,000	3rd June.

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
ARI MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 26th Jan.
SADO	12,500	9th Feb.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	23rd Feb.
AWA	12,500	9th Mar.
SHIDZUOKA	12,500	23rd Mar.
TAMBA	12,500	6th Apr.
AKI	12,500	20th Apr.
SADO	12,500	4th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, etc., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

18-9-10

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The AMERICAN MAIL is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The ENGLISH MAIL from Europe is expected to arrive here to-morrow, at 5 p.m.

FOR	DATE
Straits, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and United Kingdom	Saturday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Saturday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Saturday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 5th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji	Saturday, 5th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 5th, 4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Saturday, 5th, 4.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Thursday, the 10th inst.)	
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT AND EUROPE	Saturday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed to-day, at 5 P.M.	
Batavia, Samarsang and Sourabaya	Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits and Colombo via Bombay	Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and via Tamsui	Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Monday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Monday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Thursday, 10th inst.)	
Sandakan	Tuesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 8th, 1.00 P.M.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE PETTER
PATENT
SEMI-DIESEL
CRUDE OIL
ENGINES
AND
KEROSENE
ENGINES.

We carry large stocks of
Ship and Engine Stores,
Cotton Waste, Oil, Packing,
&c.
Electrical Repairs (and
Installations) Undertaken;
Electro-Plating in all its
branches.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	\$6.00
Return " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	4.00
Return " "	...	8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 5th DECEMBER, 1914.

8 a.m. HONGKONG. 8 a.m. KINSHAN.
5 p.m. SUI AN.

SUNDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1914.

5 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. S.S. TAI SHAN, Tons 2,006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1914.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOISANG

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 568 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fans in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 4th.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/5 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills on demand	234 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	234 1/2
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	135
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	135
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	78 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand—Pence	88 1/2
ON MANILA:—	
On demand	76 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	103 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—	
On demand	nom.
ON RAIPONG:—	
On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON:—	
On demand	85 1/2
ON BANGKOK:—	
On demand	85 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buyin	\$10.90
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per oz.	\$55.50
BAS SILVER, per oz.	25 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

per cent.
Hongkong, 20 cents piece... \$17.40 discount.
Hongkong, 10 " " " \$17.70

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Peking, from Chafoo, Mr. McDermont and Master A. Laurence.
Per Taming, from Manila, etc., Mr. A. Gace, Mrs. M. Cook and Mrs. D. Ritchie.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 4th DECEMBER, 1914.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASE.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$1730, buyers	17/10n 271.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$10, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provision, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers	
CORPORATIONS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 125	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$35	
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$76, sellers	
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$54	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$67 1/2	all	Tls. 55	
Shai, Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 4	
Shai, and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	\$54	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$35, sellers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$125	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$200, sellers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$25	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$2	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$6	all	\$10	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$5.30, sales	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$1	all	\$115, buyers	
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$148, buyers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$330, buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	all	Tls. 142	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	\$715, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	all	\$100	
Yantai Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	all	\$102, buyers	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$100	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$220	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	all	\$7	
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$34	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$44	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	\$71	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	Tls. 31	
Mitsubishi Lot Mfg., Boshon	250,000	Gds. 10	all	37/6	
Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat				2/6	
Mining.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$21	all	\$2, sellers	
Heavwood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	\$21	all	\$24 1/2	
Rent Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$21	all	\$10	
Tromps Mines, Limited	160,000	\$10	all	\$0.90	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$5	
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$20	
Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe des	13,200	\$50	all	\$75	
EXPRESSING.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$20, sellers	
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$7	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$30	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$25, sellers	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.P. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$55	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$25	all	\$80 1/2, sellers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$21	all	\$40	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,500,000	\$10	all	\$23	
South China Morning Post, Limited	4,000	\$25	all	\$44, sellers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	all	\$7 1/2, sellers	
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$18	
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	40,000	\$10	all		
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	150,000	\$10	all		

Loans.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1898	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

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Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Sails Hongkong for Australia.
"TAIYUAN"	10th December.	14th December.
"CHANGSHA"	7th January.	10th January.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
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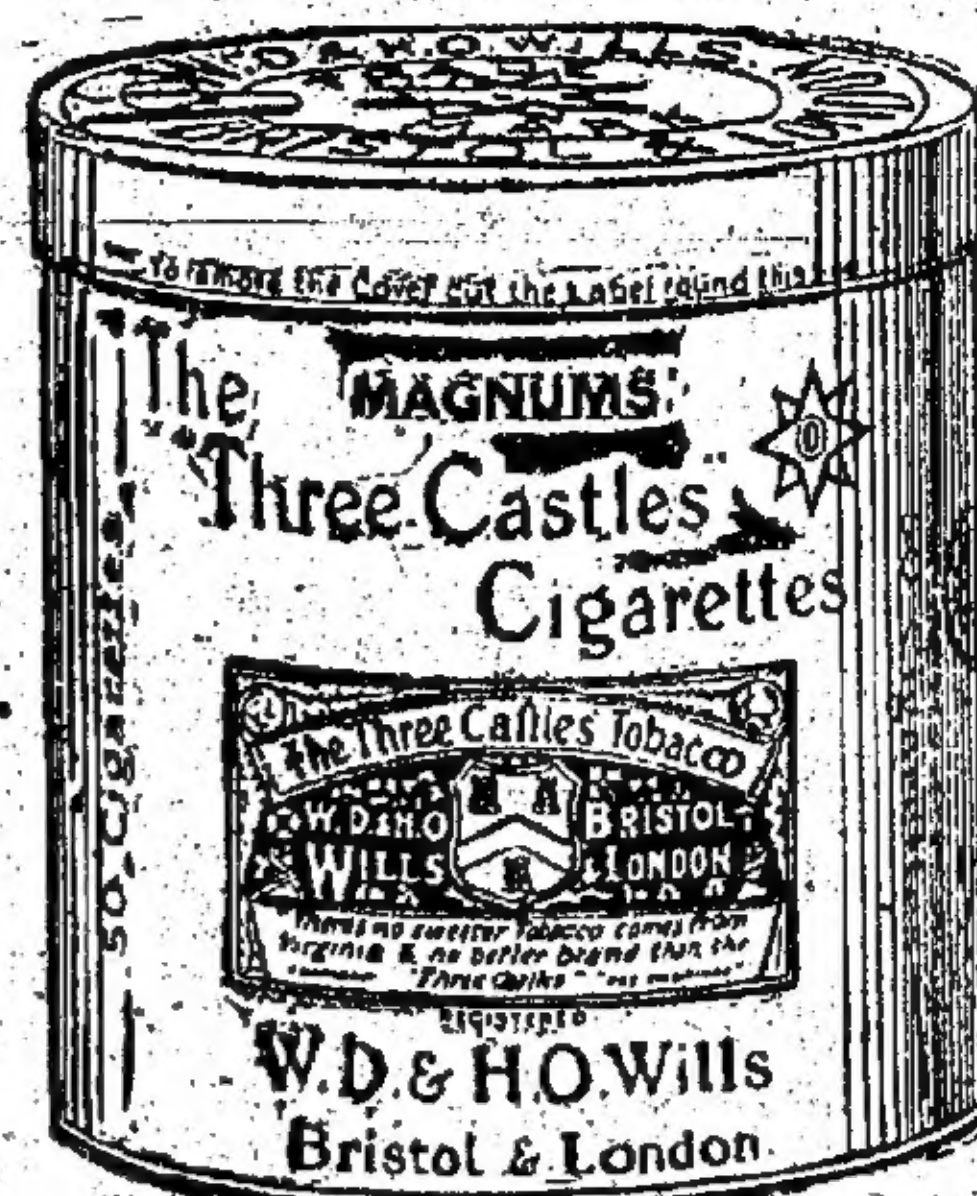
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[1393]

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75 Cents

a tin of 50 Cigarettes.



75 Cents

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[1187]

PACIFIC MAILS S.S. CO.

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MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

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CHINA 10200 tons PERSIA 8000 tons

NILE 11000 tons

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"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

PERIA (via Manila) Sailing WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec., at Noon.
KOREA " " TUESDAY, 22nd Dec., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA " " TUESDAY, 29th Dec., at 1 P.M.
CHINA (via Manila) " TUESDAY, 15th Jan., at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morton, the world-famous caterer. Large state-rooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passage is Our First Consideration.

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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TO-DAY
2.45 p.m.—Fifth Gymkhana Meeting at the Happy Valley.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Wednesday, 9th Dec.—
3 p.m.—Sale of Work at the Union Church.
9 p.m.—Concert at the Union Church.

Friday, 25th Dec.—
Christmas Day.

Friday, 1st Jan.—
New Year Day.

Saturday, 30th Jan.—
3 p.m.—A Garden Fête in the grounds of the University.